Sl. No.	Block Name & Location	Mined out lignite Reserves	Balance Lignite Reserves
3.	Mine IA, Tamil Nadu	4.50	115.50
4.	Barsingsar, Rajasthan	0.00*	53.00
	Total	385.11	757.77

*Mine is under implementation stage

The details of lignite blocks proposed for future development by NLC are given as under:—

Sl. No.	Block Name & Location	Probable Mineable Reserves in MT
1.	Mine-III, Tamil Nadu	313
2.	Block-B, Tamil Nadu	175
3.	Devangudi, Tamil Nadu	40
4.	Jayamokondam—North	230
5.	Hadla, Rajasthan	18
6.	Palana, Rajasthan	13
7.	Bithnok, Rajasthan	36
8.	Riri, Rajasthan	130
	Total	955

(b) Yes, Sir. Lignite Mining leases can be given to private sector for captive use of power generation, cement and steel industries.

(c) M/s. Marudhar Power Limited has been allocated Gurha (East) linite block in Raneri in Rajasthan for captive mining to meet the fuel requirement of their 2 X 75 MW lignite-based power plant.

Coal production

3139. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR:
SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal production in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the production of coal in the country is much higher than other mineral;

(c) if so the details thereof;

(d) the value of coal in terms of rupees produced during the year 2004-05;

(e) whether Government are aware that productivity of coal in the country is very less in comparison to other coal producing countries;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the productivity in coal sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The all India coal production during 2002-03 to 2004-05 is given below:—

Year	Production (In million tonnes)
2002-03	341.27
2003-04	361.16
2004-05 (Provisional)	382.14

(b) and (c) It is not possible to compare the production of different minerals, because these are measured in different weights and measures.

(d) The value of coal produced by Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., which constituted around 94% of total coal produced during 2004-05 was Rs. 27907.93 crores (provisional).

(e) and (f) The productivity of Indian coal mines do not compare favourably with those in other countries. This is because of the fact that large scale mechanisation is not feasible due to adverse geo-mining conditions and developed pillars in large number of old mines. The method of computation of productivity as followed in Indian Coal mines in general is quite different from the same followed internationally. In India, persons engaged in services like hospital, water supply, sanitation, workshops, watch & ward etc, are included in calculating man-shifts employed. In foreign countries, only persons engaged directly in production of coal are considered and many service jobs done through contractors are excluded for the purpose of computation of productivity.

(g) The following steps have been takn to increase the productivity in CIL:—

1. Underground Mines:—

- Grouping of mines
- Introduction of mechanised loading machines
- Introduction of mass production technology
- Increasing the number of powered support longwall faces
- Introduction of shortwall mining
- Greater adoption of special methods like blasting gallery and cable bolding while depillaring.
- Rationalisation of transport system

2. Opencast Mines:—

- Increase of norms to 330 working days per year against earlier norm of 300 days
- Opening more Greenfield Projects of high capacity to suit deployment of higher size equipment
- Inccreasing the size of mine wherever possible
- Introduction of higher capacity equipment
- Introduction of surface miner
- Improving machine availability and utilization.

Capacity expansion in coal sector

3140. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to meet demand-supply gap, Government are seriously considering of creating an additional capacity of 70 lakh tonnes in the next seven-eight years;

(b) if so, the details of the capacity expansion proposed by Government;